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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Matters relating to the programming cycles

SPECIAL PROGRAMME RESOURCES: PROGRAMMING DOCUMENT FOR SOCIAL DIMENSIONS OF ADJUSTMENT

Report of the Administrator

SPR programming document

Category C:	Other Special and/or New Activities
Sub-Category C6:	Social Dimensions of Adjustment
Earmarking:	$1.3 million

I. GENERAL DESCRIPTION AND PURPOSE

1. This document was prepared in response to Governing Council decision 92/7 of 14 February 1992.

2. In May 1988, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the African Development Bank (AfDB) and the World Bank launched the Social Dimensions of Adjustment (SDA) project in Africa, to respond to the need to integrate poverty and social concerns into the design and implementation of Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). The main objective of the project was to cooperate with African countries to improve the management of macroeconomic and sectoral policy; to design social action programmes and projects which help vulnerable socio-economic groups; to strengthen national information systems to enhance policy and programme formulation; and to promote institution-building and training, integrating social dimensions into the ongoing reform of the policy-making and implementation process.

3. Under the project, advances were realized in response to each of the four objectives. Contributions were made to improve understanding of the social aspects of the adjustment process and to identify the data requirements for improved social policy and planning. Among the main accomplishments were the development of: (a) a conceptual framework paper aimed at clarifying the concepts and methodologies for understanding the links between poverty and structural adjustment; (b) a number of survey modules to measure poverty and to determine the effect of policy change on households; and (c) data analysis plans for analysing survey results. In addition, participating Governments have been supported in their attempts to integrate such social policy objectives as employment and income distribution into the design of their SAP.

4. A 1990 interim evaluation report identified some of the shortcomings of the project. The main issues raised by the report include the need to clarify the relationship between SDA monitoring and capacity-building activities; to determine statistical priorities at the country level; to concentrate project resources on translating methodology into national projects focused on poverty; and to refocus and restructure the project in order to integrate more fully other United Nations system agencies and to foster greater diversity in the approach to SDA.

5. These and other concerns have guided the dialogue among the co-sponsoring agencies on the structure and focus of future activities. It was subsequently decided to terminate the SDA project at the end of the first phase (31 December 1991) and to institute a new country-focused programme which will involve even closer cooperation with African Governments, United Nations system agencies, the AfDB, the World Bank and bilateral donors.

6. At the April 1991 SDA steering committee meeting in Paris, this proposal for a country-focused, country-driven programme was endorsed. At its June 1991 meeting, the UNDP Governing Council considered the findings of the interim evaluation and mandated the new focus for activities in this area.

7. This mandate is conveyed in Governing Council decision 91/26 of 21 June 1991, "Implementation of evaluation recommendations", which requested the Administrator to implement the following recommendations of the fourth meeting of the steering committee of the SDA project, as presented on 10 April 1991 in Paris:

(a) SDA should continue to focus on the development and execution of such projects on a country basis;

(b) SDA country projects should concentrate on policy analysis and policy advice;

(c) The SDA project needs a clearer priority focus;

(d) SDA reports should be more problem oriented; and

(e) The function of the steering committee should be clarified.

8. After extensive consultations with the AfDB and the World Bank, UNDP determined that the proposed country-focused, country-driven orientation of the new programme will be better supported at the country level, using country-dedicated resources, including appropriate indicative planning figures (IPFs). Given the World Bank's commitment to furthering the statistical activities started under the SDA project, these activities will continue to be undertaken by the Bank with the support of bilateral donors.

9. During the fifth programming cycle, UNDP will concentrate on the human development and capacity-building dimensions of the programme at the regional level. It will finance a new project on Poverty Alleviation and Macroeconomic Reforms in Africa (PAMRA). The new Africa regional project is being developed in collaboration with United Nations specialized agencies and African institutions and will encompass the issue of poverty and social concerns within the broader context of overall macroeconomic (including structural adjustment) reforms. This project will support the development of an Africa-wide policy analysis network aimed at enhancing the capacity to:

(a) Monitor the macroeconomic reform process in Africa;

(b) Design appropriate options for poverty-sensitive interventions; and

(c) Promote the effective use by policy makers of the enhanced capacity for policy analysis and programme design within the region.

10. This new project will be linked to a Special Programme Resources (SPR)-funded project designed to extend the lessons of adjustment and overall macroeconomic reform outside the Africa region and to make the reform experience in other regions available to African policy makers. Thus, the SPR funds will supplement IPF resources for strengthening the capacity of African and other developing countries to take charge of managing their own policy reform processes.

II. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND STRATEGIES OF SPR ACTIVITIES

11. The specific objectives of the SPR-funded activities are, first, to integrate into the policy dialogue in other regions the results of experience and research in the Africa region and to enable African researchers and policy makers to benefit from experience of other regions; and, second, to strengthen the capacity of research institutions and policy makers in developing countries to monitor the social impact of the adjustment process.

12. Activities for achieving these objectives will be designed with a global perspective in order to make available to non-African least developed countries (LDCs) undertaking stabilization and adjustment reforms the lessons of the SDA experience in Africa. Such countries as Guyana, Haiti and Jamaica in the Latin America and Caribbean region; Bangladesh, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea and the Philippines in the Asia and Pacific region; and Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Yemen in the Arab States region can benefit from lessons

drawn from the African experience, and vice versa. Eastern European countries currently undertaking macroeconomic and structural adjustment programmes can also draw on the African experience.

13. Strategies for achieving these objectives include: the promotion of networking among research institutions in different regions for conducting policy-relevant studies on the adjustment reform experience; the support of interregional forums in which policy makers and policy analysts from different regions can learn from each other's experience; and the strengthening of capacities in developing countries to integrate policy-related findings into their reform programmes.

III. GENERAL GUIDELINES

Project quality and project impact

14. It is expected that the project will strengthen the capacity for more effective monitoring of the social and distributional effects of changing economic trends and for more informed analysis, design and implementation of socio-economic policy interventions.

Type of activities to be financed

15. SPR funds will be used to promote regional and interregional networking among research institutions in developing countries. They will also support the preparation and dissemination of research and policy studies on the social dimensions of the adjustment process and provide forums which bring together researchers and policy makers from various developing countries. Furthermore, they will be used as a catalyst in IPF-funded activities to strengthen the capacity of developing countries to own and manage policy reform processes.

Eligibility

16. All developing countries undertaking macroeconomic reform programmes will be eligible.

Limitations

17. No limitations are foreseen.

Use of United Nations system expertise

18. PAMRA, the Africa regional project, will involve extensive collaboration with such specialized United Nations agencies as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the International Labour Organisation (ILO), the Department of Technical Cooperation for Development (DTCD), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as well as such African institutions as the Council for Development

of Economic and Social Research in Africa, located in Dakar, Senegal, and the Ibadan University Centre for Econometric and Allied Research in Nigeria. It will establish the necessary links with the UNDP/UNFPA/UNICEF global project on monitoring the achievement of social goals. It will also draw on the collective expertise of FAO, IFAD and the ILO for strengthening the capacity for independent monitoring of macroeconomic reforms in Africa. SPR funds will be used to extend these activities beyond Africa, with expanded use of United Nations system expertise.

Complementary use of country, interregional and global IPFs

19. The SPR-supported component will be coordinated closely with complementary activities funded by the intercountry programme for Africa. In addition, it is expected that the activities financed by SPR will result in the use of national IPFs to support capacity-building activities in the area of social policy and its integration into macroeconomic policy formulation.

IV. SPECIFIC CRITERIA FOR APPROVING THE USE OF SPR FUNDS FOR INDIVIDUAL ACTIVITIES

20. The following criteria will be applied:

(a) Relevance to the development of poverty-sensitive economic reforms and improved social policy and planning in countries undergoing structural adjustment;

(b) A clear contribution to the promotion of networking among policy makers, policy analysts and researchers in developing countries; and

(c) Linkages between SPR-funded activities and activities funded by national and regional IPFs.

V. PROCEDURES FOR DESIGN, APPROVAL AND IMPLEMENTATION OF ACTIVITIES

21. The new project requires $5.3 million, of which $1.3 million will be funded by SPR under the fifth programming cycle.

22. The project will be executed by the UNDP Office of Project Services (OPS). It will be subject to the normal Project Appraisal Committee and Action Committee approval process. The activities of the project will be guided by a technical committee comprising representatives of the regional bureaux and the Bureau for Programme Policy and Evaluation (BPPE). OPS will subcontract some activities to specialized United Nations agencies and research institutions in developing countries.

Headquarters review and approval of project documents

23. Proposals for activities which meet the criteria specified in section IV above will be submitted by the developing country institutions and United Nations agencies and reviewed by the technical committee.

Monitoring and evaluation

24. The SPR-funded activities identified above will be closely monitored by staff of the regional bureaux and BPPE, as well as UNDP field offices. The latter will report on progress to headquarters every six months. Furthermore, the SPR-funded activities will be subject to a mid-term evaluation and a terminal evaluation in 1996, in association with the Central Evaluation Office.

25. By focusing SPR-funded activities at the regional and interregional levels, coordination will be strengthened with such other major initiatives as the African Capacity-Building Initiative (ACBI) and the National Long-Term Perspective Study (NLTPS) and with the research programme being developed for the fifth programming cycle. This coordination will also ensure that the work undertaken in this project will contribute to the development of a more coherent UNDP approach to structural adjustment for the 1990s.

VI. FUNDING REQUIREMENT

26. The activities financed by SPR will require $1.33 million for the fifth programming cycle, 1992-1996, with $600,000 of that amount earmarked for 1992-1993.

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLES

Communication received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova

The Administrator wishes to bring to the attention of the Governing Council the attached communication addressed to him from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Moldova.

Annex

LETTER DATED 3 MARCH 1992 FROM THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Dear Mr. Draper,

My Government wishes to participate in the activities of and to benefit from the United Nations Development Programme.

I therefore ask you to include the Republic of Moldova as a recipient member.

Yours truly,

(Signed) Nicolae Tiu
Minister of Foreign Affairs
of the Republic of Moldova

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

ASSISTANCE TO LIBERIA

Note by the Administrator

1. The fourth country programme for Liberia was approved by the Governing Council at its special session in February 1987 for the period January 1987 to December 1991.

2. As a result of the civil strife since December 1989, it is not feasible to formulate the fifth country programme nor is it possible to determine the exact duration of the required extension of the current country programme. The Interim Government of National Unity of Liberia has therefore requested that UNDP assistance should be provided on a project-by-project basis until further notice.

3. The Administrator wishes therefore to seek the Governing Council's authorization to approve assistance for projects in Liberia on a project-by-project basis and within the limits of the annual pro rata distribution of the indicative planning figure for Liberia in the fifth programming cycle. The Administrator assures the Council that the situation will be reviewed on a continuing basis and that, as soon as conditions permit, regular country programming will be initiated.

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

ASSISTANCE TO KUWAIT

Note by the Administrator

1. The fourth country programme for Kuwait was approved by the Governing Council at its thirty-fourth session (1987) for the period 1987 to 1989. The objectives of the programme were: long-term socio-economic planning; diversification of income-generating sources; human resources development; and the promotion of science and technology. The programme has mainly provided technical expertise in the areas of planning and statistics, agriculture, industry, civil aviation, social and cultural development. The programme is entirely funded by the Government, as Kuwait has relinquished its indicative planning figure. The fourth country programme was extended for a period of one year by the Administrator, who so informed the Governing Council in February 1990. Because of war, the country programme was suspended as of August 1990.

2. In March 1991, it was decided that the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) field office in Kuwait be reopened to respond to the immediate government needs in this critical phase. Although some programming activities have been initiated, they could not be implemented until the finalization of the government objectives and strategies. A draft transitional plan has now been prepared and will serve as a basis for UNDP technical cooperation.

3. Under these circumstances, the Administrator seeks the authorization of the Governing Council to approve technical cooperation projects on a case-by-case basis until the fifth country programme has been approved. It should be understood that earlier projects, interrupted by war, would be included among the activities to be carried out.

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

Assistance to Cambodia

Note by the Administrator

I. BACKGROUND

1. All United Nations assistance to Cambodia was suspended in 1975 due to the situation in the country. However, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) channelled $25.6 million on an exceptional basis during the 1980-1982 period. This was for agriculture and health relief assistance, within the framework of the Humanitarian Emergency Relief Assistance Operations for Cambodia. From the early 1980s until mid-1991, aid to Cambodia was of a humanitarian nature, provided through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). During this period, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) extended both humanitarian and minimal levels of development related hard-currency assistance to Cambodia. The main source of development assistance throughout the decade of the 1980s came from the countries of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA).

2. By the end of the 1970s, Cambodia was left socially and economically devastated, and the country remains one of the poorest in the world, with an estimated per capita income of $130. Prolonged internal conflict has left a large number of vulnerable and disadvantaged, particularly widows and physically disabled. Its rural populations, in particular, have received little assistance over the past 16 years and live in extreme poverty. The country is now confronted with the immediate needs of these and other disadvantaged groups, including the internally displaced, orphans and the

elderly. Its ability to address the needs of the population is handicapped by severe budgetary constraints, an extremely short supply of skilled people at all levels who can run its basic services, a lack of supplies, and an inadequate physical infrastructure.

3. In early 1990, the Secretary-General requested UNDP to field a series of fact-finding missions dealing, inter alia, with the improvement of infrastructure, needed for the transitional period, and to facilitate the role of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC). With peace prospects becoming more realistic, UNDP established, in October 1990, a liaison office in Phnom Penh to facilitate and to backstop the increasing number of United Nations fact-finding missions to Cambodia.

4. UNDP-organized fact-finding exercises so far have covered: infrastructure rehabilitation needs in respect of roads, railways, river and sea ports, airports and telecommunications; electricity and water supply; civil aviation; UNDP/NGO cooperation; economic and demographic statistics; multisectoral training needs; the United Nations Volunteers (UNVs); rural integration and area development; and vocational training for demobilized soldiers. The missions have made extensive use of specialists drawn from specialized agencies of the United Nations and NGOs. The UNDP Liaison Office was converted into a regular field office in November 1991 with accreditation of a Resident Representative to the Supreme National Council (SNC), after the latter was established in Phnom Penh. The UNDP field office (earlier the liaision office) has played a leadership role in identifying, organizing and implementing humanitarian assistance programmes (including for the internally displaced persons in the country), funded through the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Coordination of Cambodian Humanitarian Assistance Programmes, and in organizing and coordinating disaster relief during the unprecedented floods in September 1991. Consultative and coordination mechanisms for external assistance programmes have also been set up, and there are regular meetings of the donor community and NGOs for that purpose.

5. In September 1990, the Security Council (resolution 668/1990) welcomed "the agreement reached by all Cambodian parties at Jakarta to form a Supreme National Council as the unique legitimate body and source of authority in which, throughout the transitional period, the independence, national sovereignty and unity of Cambodia is embodied". This development was also welcomed by the General Assembly which noted in its resolution 45/3 of 16 October 1990 that the Supreme National Council "will therefore represent Cambodia externally and occupy the seat of Cambodia at the United Nations, in the United Nations specialized agencies and in other international institutions and international conferences".

6. In light of the above, UNDP considers that it should respond to requests of the Supreme National Council for technical cooperation, despite the absence of a country programme. The present note therefore sets out the programme areas which the Administrator considers appropriate for UNDP assistance during the transitional period, that is, until a freely and fairly elected government

is in place in Cambodia to formulate the country's reconstruction and development plans which would, in turn, provide the framework for a regular country programme.

7. At its first formal meeting in June 1991, the Supreme National Council requested the Secretary-General to provide humanitarian, training, rehabilitation and reconstruction assistance to all Cambodians. The Secretary-General, in turn, requested UNDP to provide such assistance. In response, and keeping in view its mandate for human development and capacity-building, including aid coordination, two projects totalling over $12 million in indicative planning figure (IPF) resources were approved and signed by the President of the Supreme National Council and the UNDP Administrator in September 1991. These projects are to: address urgent humanitarian, rehabilitation and coordination needs, including data-gathering and preparation of reports and feasibility studies to attract and enable donor assistance; and identify needs and provide critical human resources for advisory and operational services in the context of on-the-job training and capacity-building.

II. NEEDS TO BE ADDRESSED DURING THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

8. Under the agreement on a comprehensive political settlement of the Cambodia conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991, the transitional period commenced with the signing of the agreement; it will end when free and fair elections lead to the creation of a new government, presently estimated to take place by 31 July 1993 (see document S/23613/Add.1 of 26 February 1992). The Declaration on the Rehabilitation and Reconstruction of Cambodia, forming part of the agreement, stipulates that "the main responsibility for deciding Cambodia's reconstruction needs and plans should rest with the people and the government formed after free and fair elections". It calls for the initiation of a process of rehabilitation, addressing immediate needs and laying the groundwork for future medium and longer-term reconstruction plans. The rehabilitation phase is considered as being coterminous with the transitional period.

9. The Declaration also calls for: (a) coordination of all international, regional and bilateral assistance to Cambodia; (b) the United Nations system to play an important role in rehabilitation and reconstruction; and (c) the Secretary-General to appoint a person to help coordinate such a programme. As noted in the report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia to the Security Council (S/23613 of 19 February 1992), "In Cambodia, where resources are scarce, circumstances are expected to be changing rapidly and UNTAC is expected to be present in almost every domain, it will be essential to coordinate rehabilitation efforts within the framework of activities being carried out by UNTAC in the implementation of its mandate".

10. The report of the Secretary-General on Cambodia to the Security Council (S/23613 of 19 February 1992), also notes that the urgent needs to be met during the transitional period include the following:

(a) Humanitarian needs in terms of food, health, housing and other essential needs, of all Cambodians and particularly the disadvantaged, handicapped, and women and children;

(b) Resettlement needs, comprising essential agricultural inputs, improved access, drinking water supplies, health and educational facilities, vocational training and food security, as necessary, in order to meet:

(i) The resettlement and integration needs of the 350,000 Cambodians returning from the border camps in Thailand to their original or chosen places of habitation and livelihood; the 170,000 internally displaced persons; and the estimated 150,000 or more Cambodian military forces to be demobilized and reintegrated into civilian life;

(ii) The essential needs of the populations in all Cambodian communities, especially rural communities, with special focus on areas where resettlement will take place;

(c) Essential restoration, maintenance and support of basic infrastructure, institutions, utilities and other essential services, such as major roadways, railways, seaports and river ports, airports, telecommunications, health, education, and banking, as well as training related to the efficient operations of the various sectors.

III. UNDP STRATEGY DURING THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

11. The cornerstone of UNDP strategy during the transitional period is to address essential needs through: (a) appropriate technical cooperation for national capacity-building in the delivery of essential public services inherent to any administration; and (b) as part of (a), to help establish and enhance internal capacity to coordinate, absorb and effectively use the considerable amount of external assistance expected to flow from multiple channels, multilateral as well as bilateral. UNDP expects to play a catalytic role in identifying specific areas and sectors that are most in need of priority assistance and attracting donor attention and allocations to them.

12. Successive fact-finding and programme formulation exercises, upon which the UNDP transitional period strategy has been built, have addressed the special needs of particularly vulnerable groups: women, handicapped youth and demobilized soldiers. The needs of these groups will be addressed as a priority, in all UNDP-assisted programmes. UNDP will work closely with bilateral donors through cost-sharing, trust funds, management services agreements and voluntary contributions to expand the impact and cost-effectiveness of its own limited resources.

13. There will be close collaboration with both the Supreme National Council and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in charge of UNTAC in gathering data, identifying specific programmes, and activities to meet the

transitional as well as longer-term needs. UNDP will develop, support and implement such programmes using IPF resources and through cost-sharing mechanisms, keeping in view that rehabilitation and reconstruction are parts of the same continuum: laying the groundwork for the future remains inseparable from addressing current needs.

14. Human-resource development. Cambodia lost most of its skilled people during the 1975-1979 period and human-resource development is a critical need of the country. UNDP assistance would be for developing skills in short supply, using specially designed in-country training courses as well as on-the-job training.

15. Infrastructure rehabilitation. UNDP would assist with feasibility studies for the rehabilitation of infrastructure and institutions essential to support UNTAC and external-aid activities of the transitional period. Such assistance would also facilitate provision of capital assistance by bilateral donors, and provide necessary managerial and advisory services for efficient functioning of the infrastructure and institutions.

16. Assistance for resettlement and to rural areas. UNDP and UNHCR have entered into a memorandum of understanding outlining areas of cooperation in regard to the reintegration of refugees in Cambodia. Under this, the work of United Nations agencies and bilateral agencies will be coordinated by UNDP and UNHCR under the country-level joint support unit. In this context, UNDP, with the participation of UNICEF, UNHCR, other United Nations and bilateral agencies, has developed a rural integration strategy for the reintegration of refugees, the internally displaced, and demobilized soldiers. Assistance will be provided to rural areas, especially those communities in which returnees will resettle, in order to help these communities absorb them. UNDP would provide assistance for selected and critical quick-impact projects to address urgent needs for safe water, agriculture inputs, health care, and the rehabilitation of the rural infrastructure. Longer-term area development schemes - based on community participation and decision-making - would be formulated to address needs for agriculture development, education, health care and vocational training. A significant part of this assistance is expected to be implemented through NGOs.

17. Aid coordination. Soon after the signature of the peace accord in Paris on 23 October 1991, UNDP held an informal consultation of bilateral donors to present the needs of Cambodia over the transitional period. One clear requirement that emanated from this consultation was the preparation of a comprehensive picture of the transitional needs of Cambodia, prioritized and costed, to assist donors in rationally planning their aid to the country. In response, UNDP has prepared a comprehensive paper on the needs of Cambodia which will be shared with all donors to help focus aid on priority areas and to facilitate aid coordination. UNDP will work closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General in Cambodia in charge of UNTAC, and will provide necessary support in effective coordination of all external assistance to Cambodia. Aid coordinating mechanisms already established by

UNDP in Cambodia to review ongoing programmes, specialized needs for coordination, and to identify emerging needs for assistance, will support the work of the SRSG.

IV. IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS

18. UNDP will work closely with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, the Supreme National Council, United Nations agencies and other aid partners in identifying, developing and implementing its programmes of assistance to Cambodia during the transitional period. It will closely involve the NGO community which has provided valuable assistance to Cambodia over the decade and has built up immense expertise in the country. UNDP programmes will give priority to the use of United Nations Volunteers, expatriate Cambodians, technical cooperation among developing countries (TCDC) and Transfer of Knowledge Through Expatriate Nationals (TOKTEN) experts. Where appropriate, UNDP programmes will also encourage and foster an increasing role for the small-scale private sector.

V. FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

19. The transitional period is currently expected to conclude on 31 July 1993, when a new government will take office. The proposed UNDP assistance will also consequently cover the period 1992-1993. It is anticipated that a country programme for Cambodia, formulated with the new government, could be presented to the Governing Council at its forty-first session (1994).

20. The IPF resources available during the fifth cycle are $81.6 million, including past accumulated unspent amounts (see the annex). It is proposed to commit $40 million of this amount during the period up to 31 December 1993, leaving the balance to be programmed under the country programme to be formulated with the new government. Pending the formulation and approval of the country programme, the Administrator would approve all projects on a project-by-project basis.

21. The Administrator recommends approval of the use of IPF resources as proposed in the present note. He intends to report to the Governing Council at its fortieth session on UNDP activities in Cambodia during the transitional period.

Annex

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

The Governing Council continued to establish IPFs for Cambodia for the third, fourth and fifth cycles, in the anticipation that a situation conducive to renewal of UNDP assistance to the country might evolve.

IPF resources for Cambodia

(Thousands of dollars)

1.	Past carry-overs:	
	Third cycle	17 245
	Fourth cycle	36 500
		53 745
	Less budgets for programmes (approved in 1989-1991)	13 459
	Balance available	40 286
2.	Fifth cycle IPF a/	41 343
3.	Total programmable resources (1992-1996)	81 629

a/ Consequent to the General Assembly designating Cambodia as a least developed country on 20 December 1991, the Governing Council will review the IPF for 1992-1996 at its current May 1992 session.

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

Country and intercountry programmes and projects

Assistance to Lebanon

Note by the Administrator

1. Owing to the prevailing security situation, the third country programme for Lebanon, covering the period 1987-1991, was never prepared. In its decision 88/31, the Governing Council concurred with the Administrator's request to provide assistance to the country on a project-by-project basis until such time that conditions permitted the preparation of a country programme.

2. Conditions in Lebanon have improved considerably over the last several months. The application of the Taef Accord and the systematic extension of the Government's control over most of the country during the past several months have provided the United Nations in general, and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) specifically, with an opportunity to respond more fully to the development needs of Lebanon. Following these and other developments, a United Nations Security Mission was fielded to Lebanon in May 1991, resulting in the lowering of the United Nations security rating, thereby allowing the reactivation of United Nations reconstruction and development efforts.

3. Although certain security restrictions remain, a number of further developments have taken place that will facilitate the preparation of a country programme. In July 1991, the Secretary-General fielded a United Nations inter-agency needs assessment mission to undertake an initial assessment of Lebanon's reconstruction and development requirements. Organized by the Under-Secretary-General for Political and General Assembly Affairs and Secretariat Services and led by UNDP, the mission outlined a comprehensive programme of immediate and medium-term technical cooperation

requirements in five areas: (a) emergency assistance; (b) infrastructure and services; (c) social and human development; (d) national planning and civil administration; and (e) economic revitalization. The report was published as an addendum to the report of the Secretary-General on assistance for the reconstruction and development of Lebanon (A/46/557/Add.2) and is expected to serve as the framework for future technical cooperation programming in Lebanon. The report and its major findings was presented to a December 1991 Aid Coordination Meeting of donors along with macroeconomic and sectoral assessments completed by a follow-up joint World Bank/UNDP mission.

4. With the improvement of the security situation in Lebanon, the reactivation of development programming within a comprehensive Government and United Nations framework and the recent appointment of a senior UNDP Resident Representative in Lebanon, the Administrator is pleased to report to the Governing Council that conditions are now such that preparations have started on the third country programme. The country programme will consolidate resources remaining from the fourth cycle with those for the fifth cycle and will be presented to the Governing Council at its special session in February 1993. In the meantime, UNDP will continue to programme assistance on a project-by-project basis within the overall priority areas of the national programme of reconstruction and development and in line with normal delegated approval authority.

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLES

Communication received from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The Administrator wishes to bring to the attention of the Governing Council the attached communication addressed to him by the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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Annex

[Original: Russian]

LETTER DATED MARCH 1992 FROM THE MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN ADDRESSED TO THE ADMINISTRATOR

On behalf of the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan, I should like to request your assistance in securing a favourable outcome to the question of Kazakhstan's admission to UNDP and the granting to it of recipient status.

(Signed) T. SULEYMENOV

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLES

Communication received from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations

The Administrator wishes to bring to the attention of the Governing Council the attached communication addressed to him from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan to the United Nations.

92-15751 3369b (E) 160492 220492

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Annex

LETTER DATED 13 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE ADMINISTRATOR

My Government wishes to participate in the activities of and to benefit from the United Nations Development Programme.

I therefore ask you to include the Republic of Kyrgyzstan as a recipient member.

(Signed) Djoumakadyr A. ATABEKOV
Permanent Representative of
the Republic of Kyrgyzstan
to the United Nations

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PROGRAMME PLANNING

MATTERS RELATING TO THE PROGRAMMING CYCLES

Communication received from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations

The Administrator wishes to bring to the attention of the Governing Council the attached communication addressed to him from the Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan to the United Nations.

92-15757 3111h (E) 160492 220492

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Annex

LETTER DATED 18 MARCH 1992 FROM THE PERMANENT REPRESENTATIVE OF TURKMENISTAN TO THE UNITED NATIONS ADDRESSED TO THE ADMINISTRATOR

My Government wishes to participate in the activities of and to benefit from the United Nations Development Programme.

I therefore ask you to include Turkmenistan as a recipient member.

(Signed) A. RAKHMANOV
Permanent Representative of Turkmenistan
to the United Nations